

12 FAH-8 H-020

CONCEPTS AND PHILOSOPHY

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

12 FAH-8 H-021 GENERAL

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

a. The U.S. Government has a fundamental responsibility to protect its personnel and their eligible family members abroad from the threat of political violence (inter-state war, civil disorder, coup and insurgency) and crime. This handbook provides guidance to missions to reduce risks and ensure that the protection provided by the U.S. Government, within appropriated funding, is directly responsive to residential security needs.

b. The U.S. Government attempts to take all reasonable and appropriate steps to reduce the risks to employees and their eligible family members from political violence and criminal activity while they are serving abroad. Residential security protection should begin with the host government's security and police forces. Steps taken by the U.S. Government are, therefore, designed to complement and enhance the efforts of the local authorities.

12 FAH-8 H-022 RESIDENTIAL SECURITY PROGRAM CONCEPT

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

a. The Department re-evaluated its Residential Security Program as a result of terrorist bombings in the early 1980s. Congressional action made it possible for the Department to implement a new, centrally controlled and funded residential security and guard program.

b. The effectiveness of any security program depends on personal behavioral patterns, attitudes, and the willingness of the individual residents to practice security discipline.

c. Personal security as discussed in this FAH is limited solely to its application for residences.

d. Since the purpose of residential security is to deter political violence or crime, the more formidable the deterrents established, the less likely the residence would be subject to political violence or crime.

12 FAH-8 H-023 PROGRAM DESIGN

(TL:RSP-01; 11-01-2001)

a. All security standards and guidelines were institutionalized in 12 FAH-6, *Security Standards Handbook*, as promulgated on November 3, 1997. When designing a Residential Security Program, the standards for political violence and crime in 12 FAH 6 must be addressed.

b. In the physical and personal security context, "threat" generally refers to the weapons and tactics that have been used by terrorists and/or criminals. The "threat rating" is the current likelihood, arrived at through analysis, of those weapons and tactics being used against U.S. Government employees. Experience has shown that the most common and most dangerous physical threats to the residences of U.S. citizen direct-hire employees come from two sources:

(1) Political Violence (includes inter-state war, civil disorder, coup and insurgency); and

(2) Crime.

c. Security measures in place should act to alert the residents, to deter and/or detect an intruder. Apprehension is the responsibility of local law enforcement agencies.

12 FAH-8 H-024 THROUGH H-029 UNASSIGNED